In *A. celti*, the sides of the male genitalia are nearly parallel, while in *A. egenus* there is a decided flare near the apex.

According to Horn's key, this species would come after *A. egenus*.

Pachyscelus laevigatus Say. At East Falls Church, Virginia, the larvae of this species were found mining in the leaves of *Lespedeza virginica*, *Meibomia obtusa* and *M. viridiflora*. The larva makes a small round cell between the layers of the leaf, where it passes the winter. In spring transformation occurs, and the adult emerges by the lifting of a small hinged lid.

New or Interesting Psyllidae of the Pacific Coast (Homop.).

By D. L. Crawford, College of Hawaii, Honolulu.

Mr. W. M. Giffard, of Honolulu, has during the past few years collected a considerable number of Psyllidæ in California and Oregon, representing some twenty-four species, one of which is new and another represents a new variety of a previously known species. Several others are more or less interesting because of the added distributional data furnished.

The types of the new species and variety are deposited in the Museum of the California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, by request of Mr. Giffard.

Aphalara (Anomocera) anomala Crawford, U. S. Nat. Mus. Bul. 85, p. 37, 1914.

This anomalous species of *Aphalara* with nine-segmented antennæ and a supernumerary marginal cell in the forewings was described from three females from northern California. Mr. Giffard has collected three additional females from Niles Canyon, Alameda County, California. These are closely similar to the type.

Euphyllura arctostaphyli Schwarz. Crawford, U. S. Nat. Mus. Bul. 85, p. 116, 1914.

There is a good series of this species and its variety *niveipennis* Schwarz in Mr. Giffard's collection. Eight specimens

from Placer and Sonoma Counties, California, typically represent the species and seven from Placer and Lake Counties, California, represent the variety, while there are 36 others from Placer, Lake and Sonoma Counties which are more or less intermediate in the color of the fore wings and dorsum. As most of these latter approach the variety more closely than the species, I have grouped them with the former, but the standing of this variety appears now to be less certain. From the distributional data it appears that the variety *niveipennis* is not a regional one but rather a case of albinism occurring wherever the species is found.

Euphyllura arctostaphyli bifasciata new variety.

This variety resembles the species in size, structure of body and general appearance, but differs in wing colors. The forewings have a conspicuous white or pale band transversely at base and another near apex which is more or less angled and does not extend entirely across wing. The color of the remainder of the wing varies from dark as in the species to very light brown as in the darker representatives of the variety *niveipennis*.

In the series of specimens from which the writer prepared the description of this species in his monograph were a few specimens with this type of wing but it was deemed advisable not to separate these few into a variety. However, Mr. Giffard now presents seventeen specimens of both sexes and no truly intermediate forms to indicate that this is a variable characteristic. The statement, therefore, in the monograph (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bul. 85, p. 116), "forewings . . . often with a prominent white fascia at basal third and sometimes a whitish area or fascia subapically," should be omitted from the description of the species and applied to the variety *bifasciata*.

Described from seventeen males and females collected by W. M. Giffard at Donner Lake, Placer County, California, August 24, 1917, and at Summit in the same county.

Holotype, female (No. 463), in the collection of the California Academy of Sciences.

Arytaina montana new species.

Length of body 1.6 mm.; length of forewing 1.9 mm.; width of head 0.6 mm. General color brown to black; vertex, dorsal surface of genal

cones and pronotum dirty white; dorsum of thorax with pale streaks and spots; in the lighter forms the dorsum is light with darker streaks and spots; antennae pale on basal portion, remainder dark; forewings whitish, with brown spots scattered over surface.

Head not strongly deflexed; vertex with a foveal impression discally on each side of median line; genal cones nearly as long as vertex, rounded at apex, slightly divergent. Forewings rounded at apex, conspicuously spotted, pterostigma very small, short.

♂.—Anal valve longer than forceps, broad at base and tapering toward apex somewhat. Forceps broader and shorter than in *A. ceanothæ* tapering gradually to a blunt point at apex. ♀.—Genital segment not as long as rest of abdomen, thick at base and tapering to acute apex and slightly upcurved.

Described from four males and four females all collected at Fallen Leaf Lake, El Dorado County, California, August 21, 1916, by W. M. Giffard.

Holotype, male (No. 464), in collection of the California Academy of Sciences.

Of the species previously described, *A. ceanothæ* Crawford (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bul. 85, p. 130) appears to be most closely similar in structure and appearance, except that in the species referred to the wings are perfectly clear.

A New Parasitic Cynipid Reared from a Clover Aphid (Hym.).

By L. H. Weld, Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Through Mr. H. L. Viereck of the Biological Survey there came into my hands recently for examination a series of parasitic Cynipidae reared from a clover aphid at Twin Falls, Idaho, by Mr. Ralph H. Smith. The species runs to the genus *Charips* (formerly known as *Allotria* or *Xystus*) and seems to be new. An examination of the literature shows that only eight American species of this genus have been described, one in the subgenus *Bothrioxysta* and the rest in the typical subgenus. From the published descriptions and from a study of the types of four of the species in the United States National Museum, the following synopsis may indi-